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16 November 1979

USSR Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 1207

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'PRAVDA' CARRIES NOVEMBER WEATHER FORECAST FOR USSR

LD051409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 79 p 6 LD

[Weather forecast under the rubric "November's Weather": "Threats of Gray Winter..."--first two grafs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] October gave inhabitants of the European part of the country many warm and sunny days. But at the end of the month it became abruptly colder and snow fell. So has winter arrived, or are returns to relatively mild weather still possible?

In answer to this question a PRAVDA correspondent was told about November's weather at the USSR Hydrometeorological Center.

Winter has arrived in northern areas of the European part of the country. In Murmanskaya Oblast, the Karelskaya ASSR, Arkhangelskaya Oblast and the Komi ASSR during November the night frosts will reach minus 23-minus 28 degrees and daytime frosts minus 12-minus 17 degrees. However, at times the frosts will abate, and there is a possibility of thaws on some days.

In the Volgo-Vyatka region and on the middle Volga the first 10 days are expected to be cold, with night temperatures falling to minus 16 and daytime values to minus 8 degrees; it will become milder--minus 2-minus 7 degrees--later, and there will even be thaws.

In the Baltic area, Belorussia and the central Chernozem and central oblasts November will start with unusually cold weather for the time of year. Night frosts in the central and central Chernozem areas will reach minus 15 degrees, and minus 5-minus 10 degrees in Belorussia and the Baltic area. Frosts are expected to abate later, when daytime temperatures will rise to 3-8 degrees above zero. It will become colder again in the second 10-day period, but there will be thaws from time to time. The coldest weather is expected in the third 10-day period. Overall, the weather in these areas will be unsettled, with cold snaps alternating with milder periods, and precipitation with freezing weather.

In southern areas November will also start cold, but later in the South Ukraine, the North Caucasus and the lower Volga daytime temperatures will

rise to 8-13 degrees above zero. In the second and third 10-day periods unsettled weather is expected, with frequent precipitation and temperatures fluctuating between frosts at night and 5-10 degrees above zero during the day.

On the south coast of the Crimea and along the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus the month will start chilly, but later air temperatures will rise to 12-17 degrees above zero.

In the central and southern Urals in the first 10-day period there will be 11-17 degrees of frost at night and 7-11 degrees [presumably of frost] during the day; the frosts are expected to abate later, and night temperatures will mostly be minus 5-minus 10 degrees, and daytime temperatures minus 3-minus 8 degrees.

In the southern part of West Siberia and in North Kazakhstan November is expected to be considerably colder than usual; in the latter half of the month frosts will reach minus 25-minus 30 degrees during the night and minus 15-minus 20 degrees during the day.

In East Siberia and in the far east winter is really coming into its own. In mainland rayons of Magadanskaya Oblast and in the northeast Yakutskaya ASSR frosts will reach minus 42-minus 47 degrees at night and minus 36-minus 41 degrees during the day. At times in northern rayons of Irkutskaya and Chitinskaya oblasts and the Buryatskaya ASSR they will reach minus 35-minus 40 degrees at night and minus 22-minus 27 degrees during the day. The frosts will be less severe in South Krasnoyarskiy Kray, the Tuvinskaya ASSR, Amurskaya Oblast and the southern part of Khabarovskiy Kray. The weather is expected to be relatively mild in Primorskiy Kray and on Sakhalin. There night frosts will be within the limits of minus 7-minus 12 degrees, and there is the possibility of occasional thaws during the day. During cold snaps the temperature may drop to minus 20 degrees.

In Central Asia in the first 10-day period air temperatures will continue to rise to 20-25 degrees during the day. The second and third 10-day periods are expected to be cool, with sharp temperature fluctuations down to 2-7 degrees above zero. But in North Uzbekistan and North Turkmenia night frosts will at times reach minus 7-minus 12 degrees, and in the valleys of Kirgizia minus 17-minus 22 degrees. During milder periods daytime temperatures will rise to 7-12 degrees above zero.

CSO: 1824

FASTER PACE OF REPLowing OF POTATO FIELDS URGED

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 Oct 79 p 4

[Editorial: "Replowing of Potato Fields Must Be Completed More Rapidly"]

[Text] As is well known, the republic's farmers have undertaken to obtain 180 to 190 quintals of potatoes per hectare of the entire sown area. However, according to the latest data, they obtain 179 hectares. Is it possible to keep the promise made to the homeland and thereby to greatly replenish the fodder reserve? Yes, it is.

It is necessary at any cost and as quickly as possible, as long as the weather is warm, to replot every single hectare of potato fields. This is what this will yield provided that, in addition, up to 30 quintals of potatoes per hectare are obtained.

As of 15 October Brestskaya Oblast was left with almost 15,000 hectares that had to be replowed. They will yield up to 45,000 tons of potatoes. Vit'evskaya Oblast was left with 10,800 hectares. They will yield 33,000 tons. Gomel'skaya Oblast was left with 19,600 hectares, from which it is possible to obtain 59,000 tons. Grodnenskaya Oblast must replot 23,500 hectares. They will yield more than 70,000 tons of potatoes. Mogilevskaya Oblast was left with 29,000 hectares, which can yield 88,000 tons of potatoes. Minskaya Oblast has the largest number of potato fields that are not replowed--35,000 hectares. A total of 88,000 tons of potatoes still remain in the earth there.

Thus, a simple calculation shows that the republic still has approximately 400,000 tons of potatoes in the earth! With the present poor fodder balance one can say that these are golden tons. Not to use them means to weaken the fodder base, which, as it is, is not very strong, and thereby to undermine the basis for the fulfillment of the plans and obligations for the production of livestock products this year, next year and during the five-year plan as a whole.

It is necessary not only to pick the potatoes remaining in the earth on unplowed areas, but to pick them again from plots that have already been replowed, to carefully store them temporarily, to put them into silage and to use them for fodder for livestock. For this purpose it is necessary to examine potato fields everywhere and to check where and how replowing was done.

It is a matter of honor of all farm managers, primary party organizations, people's controllers and all rural workers to organize literally these days work so that not a single potato remains in the earth. The labor and funds spent on the cultivation of "second bread" should be recovered fully. If cases of harvest losses are established, they must be immediately given a fundamental evaluation, because, as noted in the decree of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia published yesterday, in the area of agriculture now there is no more important a task than the mobilization of forces and funds for the maximum possible increase in fodder reserves.

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CSO: 1824

CARTOON ON SLOW REPLowing OF POTATO FIELDS

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Oct 79 p 4

[Cartoon by A. Garmazy]

[Text] Potato fields are being slowly replowed on a number of farms in the republic.



Why hurry with replowing? Our cows are trained, they will pick potatoes by themselves...

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CSO: 1824

EXPERIENCE AND PROBLEMS IN INTERFARM COOPERATION

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Sep 79 p 2

[Article by N. Geryachko, sector chief of the Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Economics of Agriculture, candidate of economic sciences: "What Should the Association Be?"]

[Text] A whole number of rayons of the republic are successfully implementing deep specialization of kolkhozes and other state farms. Interfarm complexes are being constructed and are in operating. As a result, the growth rates of the output of products are increasing and expenditures of labor and feeds are decreasing, which lead to increased profitability of all branches. The successes of the narrowly specialized farms are widely known: of the Kolkhoz imeni Krasnaya Armiya in Vitebskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Uritskiy in Gomel'skiy Rayon, and a number of others. There is no need to discuss their successes in detail. In this stage, other questions arouse concern.

Why are the farms' production ties so weak in certain rayons and why are the processes of deepening specialization and concentration of the main commercial branches proceeding so slowly?

Of course one cannot agree with the assertion that this is taking place only because the republic has changed over from small, territorial associations comprised of 5-6 farms to the associations of all farms of the rayon -- 25-30 kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The consolidation of small territorial associations into an association of all farms of the rayon is a natural process. In the all-union division of labor the republic's agricultural production has a clear predominance of animal husbandry. Consequently, before deciding the sizes of agricultural associations, it is necessary to have animal husbandry farms and complexes that are optimal for our conditions.

The main task and the main goal pursued by the creation of associations is the changeover of agricultural branches to an industrial basis, which can be achieved by the construction of large animal husbandry complexes. The sizes of hog raising complexes, for example, have been set so as to accomodate annually 37,000-54,000 head of hogs on fattening. This is justified primarily by the fact that the need for capital investments to obtain a quintal of

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The interests of the state and society in agricultural production should also be taken into account in the formation of the agricultural development of lands for the construction of farms (industrial, residential, and food plants and other joint facilities). The principle of an equal share for each hectare of agricultural land should be a guiding principle in the activity of associations of the republic. There are cases where the state has dedicated the use of construction of enterprises to the number of head of livestock. The former principle seems more correct to us, but under the condition that the farms which have voluntarily agreed to cooperation have the same level of economic development. That is, it is a fair phenomenon under the conditions of the republic and so it is expedient to apply this principle, taking into account the income and profitability of each farm.

The associations have their own councils and several other agencies. But all these are created on a public basis. As the associations need the released workers and, of course, their work. In this stage it is obviously necessary to create certain services in the associations. Primarily economic ones. Even in the very initial period of the creation of the association it is necessary to give very interesting development of technical and economic explanation to the state, to the people, to the specialists and specialization of each farm, providing capital investment funds, and the sequence of construction. Therefore it is justified to ask an economist to work in the associations. As the association's activity develops there arises a need to have other personnel, for example, construction engineers, bookkeepers and so forth. It would be expedient to begin to restructure agricultural agencies as well. From the experience of other republics, one can see that there is now a need to have a unified agency for control of all services of the agri-industrial complex within the farms.

JOACHIM KUNZ ARTICLE ON MEADOW AND PASTURE DEVELOPMENT

Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German 24 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by Joachim Kunz: "To Improve Pasture Yields"]

[Text] The 11th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan states that: "In view of the fact that pasture feed accounts for a large proportion of the feed balance of sovkhozes and kolkhozes, we must provide comprehensive efforts in order to increase the yields of natural green-feed producing land through fundamental improvement of the hay fields and pastures, to irrigate them and create irrigated artificial pastures, to intensify the utilization of the Irtysh and other river valleys, to use underground water for feed crop cultivation."

Kazakhstan comprises 186 million hectares of pastureland. Although these pastures yield 70 percent of the sheep feed of the republic, and although it is the cheapest of feeds, their yields are still too low. The average hay yield varies between 1.5-3.5 centners per hectare. This is why a further development of sheep-raising is closely dependent on increasing cultivation in pasture farming in our republic, because it is the sheep which are best able to utilize most effectively the immense pastures in our steppes, deserts and semideserts. They can consume 85 percent of all plant species of these zones (compared with 70 percent for other animals).

Before the end of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the population of animals of all kinds will have increased considerably, as will have the production of meat, milk, wool and eggs. In order to achieve the anticipated level in livestock raising, large-scale organisatory and economic measures are necessary to improve the material-technical basis of communal livestock raising, and to consolidate the feed basis: creation of artificial pastures on irrigated areas and dry land, creation of oases using underground water, irrigation of the pastures, and rational utilization of natural feed-producing fields.

Under the conditions prevailing in Kazakhstan, artificial pastures solve the problem of supplying the animals with good cheap green feed during the summer months.

Grasses growing on artificial pastures have a high food value: 1 kilogram of fresh grass contains 24-30 grams of raw protein. When cows are grazing on irrigated artificial pastures, their milk production is considerably increased. At the experimental farm of Bishkul, in the Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, first-calf cows kept in the stables gave 18 percent more milk than cows grazing on irrigated artificial pastures.

The highest pasture yields are obtained on artificial pastures intensively used for the production of green feed and as pastures. The experience of the leading kolkhoses of the republic, Put' Lenina in Dzhambul'skaya Oblast, 30 Years Kazakhstan SSS in Pavlodarskaya Oblast, Put' Il'icha in Chirchenskaya Oblast, and others, shows that, under the conditions prevailing in Kazakhstan, yields as high as 18,000 feed units per hectare can be achieved, compared with the present average of 2,900 units for the republic.

Practice has shown that application of a rational technology of creation and utilization of irrigated artificial pastures results in considerably higher yields of feed crops and considerably lower production costs. At the Farnoe Sakhai, in the Irtyshskaya Oblast, artificial pastures yield 87 centners of green feed per hectare, the production costs of a centner of feed units being 3.2 rubles, while annual grasses yield only 49 centners of green feed at a cost of 3.3 rubles per centner of feed units.

The conclusion is obvious. Pasture-farming, as a branch of feed production, must be conducted on scientific bases, all the more so as the work for this conversion of pasture farming to a modern basis is already available. The Kazakhstan Research Institute for Meadow and Pasture Farming recommends a stepwise stationary utilization of natural pastures according to a system of alternating exploitation of pastures.

The nature of this method is made clear by the example of the Aidarly massif in the desert foothills north of Lake Balkhash. There, a herd of 1,000 fine-wool sheep graze on 2,700 hectares of pastureland. This guarantees optimal grazing which, in turn, guarantees year-round top yields of the pastures.

The area is divided according to the principle of a 3-year, three-field system--"spring, summer, fall." Each section has further been divided into three parts. At first, the sheep are put to graze on one section for as long as the vegetation remaining from the previous year will allow, then they eat the rapidly growing grasses.

The conversion of sheep-raising to an industrial basis makes it necessary to erect fences of large-mesh wire or other materials and to build modern watering and civil engineering systems both for the sheep and for the shepherd's housing.

According to calculations, these expenses will pay off in three to four years. The most important, however, is to ensure a long production life of the pastures, Kazakhstan's greatest riches.

work has demonstrated that it is possible to increase considerably the yields of pastures in desert and semidesert areas, and at the same time the amount of feed available for livestock during the winter, through fundamental and superficial improvement of flood meadows, the creation of improved hay fields and uses for the production of feed by irrigation. It has been shown that, by using the spring flood waters of steppe rivers and streams for irrigation, it is possible to increase two to three times the yields of many natural hay fields and to harvest as much as 25 centners of hay per hectare. Such pastures, which are irrigated in spring, can be created to an amount of 800,000 hectares of desert and semidesert in Kazakhstan.

A careful cultivation of desert and semidesert pastures and the improvement of their yields constitute an important reserve for the continued development of livestock farming in our republic.

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ZHAMBAKIN INTERVIEW ON MEADOW AND PASTURE DEVELOPMENT

Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German 4 Jul 78 p 2

[Report on EASTAG interview with Zh. Zhabakin, head of the Kazakhstan Research Institute for Meadow and Pasture Farming: "For Good Cheap Feed"]

[Text] On natural meadows and pastures of the republic, the hay harvest is in full swing. On many farms, yields of 10 or more centners of hay per hectare have been achieved. This is the result of a fundamental improvement and irrigation of hay fields and pastures.

The extensive natural pastures of the republic yield up to 70 percent of the feed, and it is cheap feed, Zh. Zhabakin, head of the Kazakhstan Research Institute for Meadow and Pasture Farming, told the EASTAG correspondent. The yields, however, are still too small. The average yield of the pastures varies between 1.5 and 3.5 centners dry hay per hectare. This is why we must intensify the creation of irrigated and artificial pastures, and accelerate the creation of oases around underground-water springs as well as the rational utilization of meadowland. Of late, work aimed at a fundamental improvement of the hay fields and pastures of our republic has taken large proportions, especially in the Tselinogradskaya, Kokchetavskaya and other Oblasts.

Thanks to cultivated pastures, the extremely important problem of supplying livestock farms with good cheap feed during the summer months has been solved. Grasses on cultivated pastures have a high food value. Each kilogram contains 25-30 percent of grams of raw protein. Cows grazing on such fields yield 1 more kilogram of milk per cow per day.

At the experimental farm of Bishkul, in the Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, cows kept in the stable yield 18 percent less milk than cows grazing on irrigated meadows.

Irrigated artificial pastures give the best results when they are intensively used for the production of green feed and as pastureland, as has been shown at the Put' Lenina Kolhoz in Dzhambul'skaya Oblast, the 30 Years Kazakhstan SSR Kolhoz in Pavlodarskaya Oblast, Put' Ilyicha Kolhoz in Chimgentskaya Oblast, and on other farms.

The application of a rational technology of creation and utilization of irrigated surfaces results in higher feed crop yields and considerably lower production costs. Scientific work in this purpose is already available. Our Institute recommends stationary utilization of the pastures according to the system of alternating exploitation of pastures. The results obtained can be improved through fundamental and surface improvement of flood meadowland, through improvement of nonirrigated valleys and areas set aside for feed production in irrigated basins. Through overdamming irrigation--using once only the spring waters from steppe rivers and streams--it is possible to increase the yields of many natural hay fields 2-3 times and hay production by 35 percent. If one sows perennial grasses and adds mineral fertilizers, yields of 45-50 centners per hectare can now be achieved here. Such irrigated pastures can be created on approximately 800,000 hectares of desert and semi-desert land of the republic.

YGY

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PROTECTING WINTER CROPS FROM GROUND BEETLES

(FROM KIL'S'KE VISTI IN UKRAINIAN & SOV. TV p. 2)

(Article by I. BABICHUK, head of the Plant Protection Administration, Ministry of Agriculture of the Ukrainian SSR and I. Plastun, senior research worker of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Plant Protection, candidate of biological sciences: "Protecting Winter Crops from Harmful Insects")

(Text) Recently the most damage to winter grain crops is being done by the ground or carabide beetle. It creates a lot of mischief in the steppe zone of the republic where weather conditions favor mass breeding of this pest.

Winter crop shoots are damaged by larvae of the ground beetle which hide in holes in the ground during the day, and come out in the morning and at night to feed on young shoots and leaf blades, chewing them up and dragging the lower leaves into their holes. Extremely damaged plants die off, shoots are thinned, which, in turn, lowers productivity and in fact of mass breeding of this pest sowings are lost. The presence of one or two larvae per square meter already poses a threat.

In the meantime, on many farms of the Dnipropetrovskaya, Donetskaya, Zaporuzhskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Poltavskaya, Khersonskaya, individual rayons of Kirovogradskaya, Krymskaya, Sumskaya and Kharkivskaya oblasts on crops following stubble predecessors four-eight and even more larvae are counted per square meter.

On a number of farms in addition to the ground beetle on wheat shoots, there appeared also caterpillars of winter and other gnawing moths, cereal flies, cicadas and plant lice.

To save the crops from these pests, it is essential to inspect the winter crops systematically, marking off areas for chemical treatment as soon as possible. Particular attention should be paid to wheat sown after stubble crops.

For control of the ground beetle larvae (2-3 kg per hectare) is used. In the absence of these pests, a 20 percent emulsion concentrate (2 kg per hectare) or 30 percent powder, which is moistened 3.2 - 3.4 kg per hectare of metaphase or a mixture of a 20 percent metaphase and 80 percent chlorophase (1 kg of each preparation per hectare).

In combating the ground beetle larvae and caterpillars of gnawing moths, a good effect is obtained with the use of a 10 percent mineral-oil emulsion (1 kg per hectare), or 80 percent metaphase (1 kg per hectare). In the absence of these preparations, a 10 percent dust of hexachlorocyclopentadiene (1 kg per hectare) is used. On separate areas of mass pest infestation, insecticides should be applied locally. When using poison chemicals rules of safety technology must be adhered to strictly.

Wetland winter crop stands should be re-dressed with mineral fertilizers.

In connection with a prolonged development, ground beetle larvae can damage crops after the spring period also. Therefore, prior to winter arrival, the number and kinds of pests should be determined and, based on this information, preventive measures should be planned for spring 1950.

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THE USE OF INSECTS AGAINST AGRICULTURAL PESTS DESCRIBED

RAE: 40983 KEND: in Azerbaidzani: 28 May 74 p. 1

Author: by Candidate of Biological Sciences Rimra Nesirova, Institute of Zoology, Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences: "Insect Protectors"

[Text] The correct employment of agrotechnical measures, the struggle against pests, and the use of chemicals in the fields in the proper amounts and according to proper procedures are of great importance in agricultural production. In this area, increased employment of beneficial insects, i.e. the biological struggle against pests, is of especially great importance.

Laboratories of the Institute of Zoology, Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, are carrying on important work involving ecological study of beneficial and harmful insects in the republic and development of methods for biological struggle against pests.

The laboratories are engaged in investigating the life cycles of predaceous insects, since these types of insects destroy agricultural and forest pests. This group of insects includes the numerous beneficial ground beetles [Carabidae], Ladybugs and a number of others.

The ground beetle is an insect 15 mm long which crawls along the ground and lives under stones and leaves. It is black or sometimes gray in color. It moves along the ground looking for the pupae of harmful moths, and destroys many harmful insects which live in gardens, melon growing areas and forests by eating their larvae and eggs.

Some 106 varieties of ground beetles are known to science on the Apsheron Peninsula. They remove pests from agricultural crops and parks. The ground beetles produce many generations every year.

To propagate themselves, ground beetles gather together in great numbers, both males and females, rise into the air on a still night and fly to a relatively damp wooded area to breed.

...laboratory and in the field. They are ... in large numbers ... natural enemies. ... causing ... number of ... (1) ... have been ... to these ... and other ... (2) ... in large numbers so that they can be ... to ... (3) ... and ... (4) ...

In addition to the ... the ladybug is also extremely beneficial. The ... (1) ... (2) ... (3) ... (4) ...

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JOHANN KRAEMER ARTICLE ON SPECIALIZATION IN SWINE RAISING

Tselinograd FREINDSCHAFT in German 4 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by Johann Kraemer: "Specialization in Swine Raising"]

[Text] The production of pork in the republic during the [first] 6 months of this year has increased by 1,200 tons in comparison to the same period of the preceding year. In the Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast and Turgayskaya Oblast, pork sales have increased by almost 1.5 times [the figure for the preceding year]; in the Tselinogradskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Dzhambul'skaya, Semipalatinskaya, and Kustanayskaya Oblasts, this livestock production branch experienced further development.

The Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast is a zone of the best-developed swine raising. This area produces more than 400,000 piglets--almost 20 percent of the total number in the republic. Weight gains, however, are still low, which is also true of other oblasts.

The concentration of the branch in specialized farms encourages the profitability of swine raising. The Tokushinsky and Sovetsky Sovkhoz, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, can serve as an example in this connection; they produce approximately 20 percent of the meat which is obtained from almost 100 farms of the oblast which raise swine. Specialization leads to a substantial reduction of labor expenditures and--by almost one-third--of fodder consumption. These two farms register annual profits of more than 2 million rubles.

In the Sovetsky Sovkhoz the complex is calculated for 11,000 animals. Here more than 50 decitons of pork are produced daily. The automatic swine fattening stall has been modernized, a new farrowing pen with automatic feeding equipment has been put into operation, which has doubled labor productivity. With a daily output of 70 tons of mixed feed, the mechanism fully meets the demand.

Many other farms in the republic, too, have become convinced that specialization is profitable. In the Kaskelensky Kolkhoz, Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, a complex for 12,000 animals has been built. Here the raising of swine has been put on

an industrial basis. As a result meat production has more than tripled. The farm sells more than 1,000 tons of meat a year to the state. All work processes are comprehensive, organized on the basis of an assembly line process, whose nucleus is specialization.

Practice shows that labor productivity in the farms with more than 10,000 swine is almost twice as high and the production costs of weight increases are almost half as low as in the farms with less concentration in the stock of animals.

An example of high concentration and specialization of livestock branch is the Volynsky complex near Karaganda, which is based on principally new technology. In 1978 more than 108,000 piglets were obtained here, more than 20,000 swine were sold to the state, and the sale of products yielded a profit of 2 million rubles.

In the republic, eight interfarm production associations for swine raising have been formed in six oblasts. These include 42 sovkhozes, which will increase meat production by the end of the five-year plan to 90,000 to 120,000 tons, i.e., to 60 percent of the total pork production in the republic.

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LIVESTOCK RAISING IN COMPLEXES

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[Article by M. Ligarev and G. Trifonova: "Collective Forms of Work in Livestock Raising"]

[Text] Under the conditions of scientific-technical progress, specialization and concentration in livestock raising, and the transition to industrial economic methods, the introduction of a rational work organization and an economy of labor time is the urgent task.

The construction of large livestock complexes and the reconstruction of old livestock farms, which were built according to standard building designs and nonstandardized designs, leads not only to a change in the character of the work of the livestock breeders, but also to the further breaking down and deepening of specialization.

Livestock production on an industrial basis also requires a new approach to the solution of organizational, technological, technical, construction engineering and economic questions. Industrial methods presuppose a high level of capital equipment, complex mechanization and automation of the work process and a scientific organization of labor, which guarantee the strong increase in the productivity of the total work and the reduction in the production costs of livestock production.

All of this requires the general elaboration of appropriate forms of work organization, which must be based on such progressive principles of work organization as the division of labor, specialization of employees, and the creation of favorable conditions for the realization of all work processes.

The collective keeping of livestock under narrow specialization of employees permits the increase of their qualifications, good use of machines, the restriction of labor time expenditure for additional work to a minimum, the application of industrial methods of work, and the execution of all work in line with veterinary-medical requirements.

The collective form of work organization permits the clear division of duties among the coworkers and guarantees the comprehensive and even utilization.

It makes possible the execution of all work processes in the most economical way and ultimately the reduction of the number of service personnel.

With the transition of livestock raising to an industrial basis and the growth of the technical equipment of the farms and complexes, the division of labor among the employees of livestock raising is intensified, as a result of which the number of full-time employees decreases and the number of service personnel (set-up men, fitters, etc.) increases. It proves expedient to form self-reliant specialized work groups to service the main production. With this work organization, buildings, machines and diverse technological equipment are allotted to the group, resulting in the creation of collective responsibility and new interrelationships among the employees. The collective form increases the degree of specialization of all employees (ratio of time for the execution of the basic work processes to profitably expended time).

With the customary work organization, the livestock breeders, in addition to their main duties, carry out many ancillary operations, for which more than 30 percent of the time must be expended. This leads to the prolongation of the working day, the lowering of the quality of the tasks to be performed, and to a negative influence on perfection of skills and the rational use of work through the highly-qualified contingent of employees.

The collective form of work organization distinguishes the work of the milkers, stockmen, and other employees in the livestock business more clearly and frees them, above all, from ancillary operations.

As a result there is an increase in the load norm per employee, and that also means an increase in labor productivity. In the Urunkaysky Sovkhoz, for example, 500 cows are kept in a farm with loose housing by a specialized brigade of 17 employees. This brigade includes two groups of machine milkers, one group of stockmen for the milking parlor, and two service groups.

In the Kakhetavskiy Sovkhoz 18 employees are occupied with the fattening of 18,000 swine. They are divided into five groups: three groups of swine keepers and two groups of unskilled workers. A one-shift work and rest rhythm has been set for them. As a result of the new work organization, all employees in livestock breeding in these enterprises can be paid on the basis of output produced (milk and increase in live weight).

The collective keeping of livestock and the narrow specialization of employees made it possible to increase the load norm for a machine milker in the Urunkaysky Sovkhoz to 100 cows, for a swine keeper to 300 animals a day, for a milker at the milking facility to 150 animals, and for an engine operator, a fitter to service the milking plant, and a fitter to service the complex in 500 animals each. The mean load for an employee amounts to 35.3 cows.

In the Kakhetavsky Sovkhoz the load norm for a swine keeper is 1,000 swine, for an operator to service the installations and equipment, and for

an engine operator to unload the liquid manure 5,000 animals each, for a skilled worker and for a worker in the feed department, for a driver and a worker in water supply 10,000 animals each. The mean load norm is 556 animals per employee.

The collective form in the work organization of the employees in livestock raising makes possible the introduction of complex mechanization of the production processes, increases labor productivity and the yield of cattle, improves the quality of production and decreases production costs.

This form is most widespread in beef production (in the breeding and in cattle fattening) in mechanized stations, which economically are very efficient.

An analysis carried out at 123 cattle fattening stations of the oblast shows that the average increase here is 294 grams higher than in the conventional organization of fattening, labor productivity is 2.3 times as high, production costs per hundredweight of increase fall by 87 rubles, and feed consumption per hundredweight of increase is 5.5 hundredweight feed units less. The collective form of the work organization of the employees in livestock raising who are employed in the breeding and fattening of cattle, finds wide application in the specialized economic associations at the rayon level, in which all work processes are mechanized.

Of all the cattle fattening stations at which experiences in the work organization of the employees in livestock keeping were gathered, the half-open mechanized cattle fattening station of the Kuybyshevskoye specialized rayon economic association is the most interesting. A group of 4 mechanizers in livestock breeding takes care of 1,1000 cattle.

The pay of all group members depends on the attained increase of the animals. During the summer they receive 3.75 ruble per hundredweight of increase, and during the winter 4.66

The effectiveness of work organization in the breeding and fattening of cattle on a mechanized lot increases from year to year.

The collective form allowed new norms for the conduct of the employees among one another to come into being, the principle "all for one and one for all" has come into force.

Since they have a common goal, the total production plan for weight increases on whose fulfillment to pay of every stockman depends, the coworkers of the work group are interested in honest and conscientious work.

Now the members of the group are no longer indifferent about how the cattle are judged which they deliver to the state and what their productions costs are.

It can already be surmised that the transition to industrial fattening via cattle stations will make it possible for the economy of the oblast in the

near future to free 800 workers for work in other production areas, to increase labor productivity to 3 times the previous level, and to economize 700,000 rubles. The application of these experiences for the collective form of work organization in dairy cattle, swine and sheep raising is already on the agenda.

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BRIEFS

KHABAROVSK KRAY POTATOES--As of yesterday the potato harvest was completed in Khabarovsk Kray with potatoes being gathered from 9,797 hectares and 52,375 tons of this crop, or 90 percent, have already been sold to the state. Soybean harvesting has begun and this crop will be harvested from 60,000 hectares in the kray. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 6 Oct 79]

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